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HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1917.

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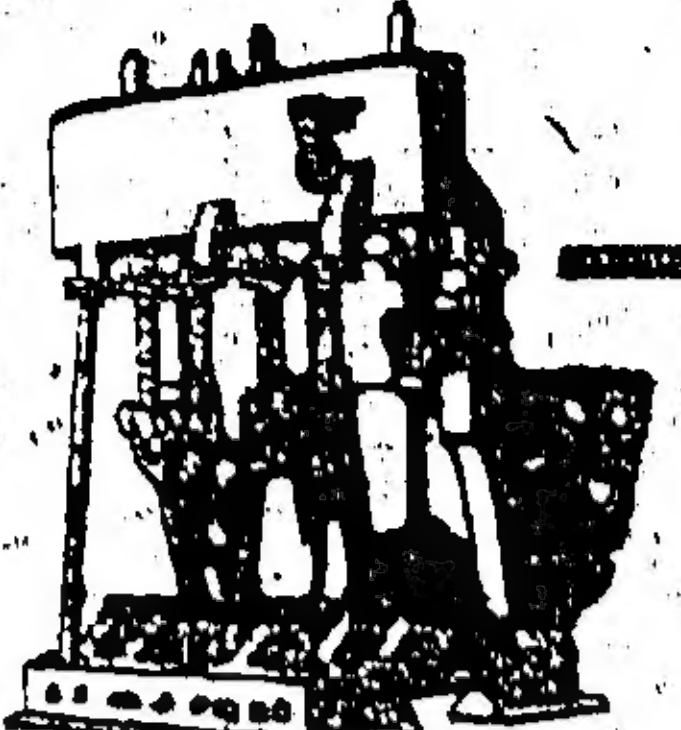
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Hongkong, April

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THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE FIGHTING AT RIGA.

RUSSIANS THROW BACK AN
ENEMY OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, Jan. 9.
A Russian official report, trans-
mitted by wireless, states:

We threw back an enemy offensive
west of Riga and captured an island
on the Western Dvina river, north
of Dvinsk, taking seven machine
guns and four trench mortars.

FIGHTING IN SNOWSTORM.

A German official report transmitted
by wireless, states:

In a heavy snowstorm the Russians
recaptured Glandon Island, north
of Riga.

An attempt against the west bank of
the Dvina failed.

The enemy is tenaciously defending
the valleys from the Beresek mountains
into the Moldavian plain. We are, step
by step, advancing.

We stormed positions on both sides
of the Casan and Susita Valleys, and
we reached the Putna sector.

The enemy is holding a new position
on the opposite bank.

We drove back the Russians to the
Crangan-Nanesti line, and stormed
Gardasaka.

Yesterday's captures now amount to
99 officers, 5,400 men and three guns.

THE OPERATIONS IN RUMANIA.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

A Russian official report states:

We defeated attacks south of the
Oltuz River.

The Rumanians fell back six versts
west of Monestiar-Kachinul, on the
Kasino River.

We took up new positions on the
line of the Putna Sereth Rivers.

THE SITUATION DESCRIBED.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

By the capture of Fochani, the
Germans have turned the western
extremity of the so-called Sereth
lines, which run for forty miles
eastward from Fochani, but the Rus-
sians, who have been maintaining
the front of the fighting while the
Rumanians are resting in their rear,
have another defensive position along
the River Sereth, behind which is
the formidable line of the River
Pruth.

Both rivers must be forced before
General Mackensen is able to enter
Russian territory unless he attempts
a hazardous crossing of the Danube
from Dobrudja, below Galatz.

The length of the front on which
General Mackensen is operating with
three Armies, exclusive of Dobrudja,
is 120 miles, between the mouth of
the Sereth and Gyimes Pass. Half
of this front lies in the mountains
where the fighting consisted of a
succession of struggles for isolated
heights. The enemy still has to
face the main positions on the
heights west of the Trotus and the
Sereth.

Meanwhile the Russians are
heartened by the success on a
twenty mile front west of Riga,
where a spirited advance across
the frozen marshes has put for-
ward their line at one point four
miles. Despatches from Petrograd
indicate that the Russians are most
hopeful of making the Germans pay
dearly for the Rumanian operations
by shattering the whole fabric of the
German defence in the north.

AUSTRIAN REPORT.

An Austrian message says the
enemy has been driven back south-
eastward of Fochani, to the mouth
of the Rimnicul.

PRO-GERMANISM IN SPAIN.

SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS.

MADRID, Jan. 9.
The Spanish Cabinet has resigned.
LATER.

The resignation of the Spanish
Cabinet follows on a violent pro-
German attack on the Romanones
Ministry, in consequence of its
refusal to support President Wilson's
Note.

As an instance, the pro-German
journal *Luz* recently published an
interview with a high diplomat—
understood to be the German Ambas-
sador at Madrid—declaring that the
submerging of Spanish ships would
be a "severe lesson" to Spain, in view
of the Signor Romanones siding with
the Allies and not taking the chance
of mediating in the war. The Op-
position organ *Laipocu* declared that
Spain could not accept lessons from
foreigners.

GERMANY AND PEACE.

CENTRAL POWERS' POSITION SO
RE DEFINED.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 9.

After the Entente have replied to
President Wilson's Note, the German
Chancellor, in the Reichstag, will
further define the position of Ger-
many and her Allies.

Germany will simultaneously ad-
dress representations to the neutrals
who supported President Wilson's
proposal.

GERMAN SUBMARINE ACTIVITY.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

A Berlin official announcement
claims that a German submarine
torpedoed and sank in the Aegean
Sea on December 27th the converted
French battleship *Gaulois*, in the
Mediterranean on January 1st the
Ivernia, a fully-laden British troop-
transport, convoyed by destroyers,
and on January 3 an armed heavily-
laden transport of 6,000 tons.

ENEMY CAPTURE OF GRAIN.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 9.

German correspondents claim that
300,000 wagon-loads of grain were cap-
tured at Braila. They confirm the
destruction of the factories and state
that most of the population remain.

ITALY BUILDING MERCHANT SHIPS.

ROME, Jan. 9.

Italy is assigning 40,000,000
sterling for the construction of mer-
chant ships.

AGRICULTURAL BRANCH OF MUNITIONS MINISTRY.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

The Minister of Munitions has
created an Agricultural machinery
branch at Deal for the manufacture
of machinery and implements which
are classed as munitions work.

THE BRITISH TEXTILE TRADE.

INCREASED SHIPMENTS OF
COTTON CLOTH.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

The Board of Trade returns show
that Lancashire shipped 5,255 mil-
lion yards of cotton cloth in 1916
against 4,748 million yards in 1915.

The exports of grey cloths are
falling off, while those of bleached
and printed dyed goods are increas-
ing.

(Continued on Page 6.)

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THE Company begs to notify the Public that the price of Gas will be REDUCED by TWENTY CENTS per 1,000 cubic feet as from the 1st February next.

By order of the Directors,
GEORGE CURRY,
Local Secretary.

Hongkong, Jan. 6, 1917. 1393

HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

AS already notified, this Company's Generating Plant is now carrying in the vicinity of the maximum load and no further installations can be made for the present. Consumers and Wiring Contractors are warned against the danger of making additions to existing installations and are reminded that under the Regulations for securing the Safety of the Public contained in the Schedule to the Electricity Supply Ordinance 1911 (as amended) "Any person making any addition to any electrical installation connected to the Company's main shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Dollars for every such addition."

By Order of the Board,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.

Hongkong, Jan. 6, 1917. 1393

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

THE Committee has decided that the following shall be the Settlement Days for the year 1917:

Monday, 22nd January,
Friday, 23rd February,
Thursday, 29th March,
Friday, 27th April,
Wednesday, 30th May,
Thursday, 28th June,
Friday, 27th July,
Wednesday, 29th August,
Thursday, 27th September,
Monday, 29th October,
Wednesday, 28th November,
Friday, 21st December.

By order of the Committee,
EDWARD M. RAYMOND,
Hon. Secretary,
Hongkong Stock Exchange,
Hongkong, Jan. 6, 1917. 1400

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY.
OUR
HOUSE FOWLS
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CHICKENS.
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Tender eating, delicate flavour.
TRY THEM.

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Part I—Mammals and Birds ... 50

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Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1917. 1406

WANTED.

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Hongkong, Jan. 8, 1917.

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WANTED.

A MECHANICAL ENGINEER is required by the University of Hongkong, to act as workshop instructor and foreman in the University workshops and engine rooms. Commencing Salary £250 and quarters.

Applications to be made in writing to Professor Middleton Smith, The University, Hongkong, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

Hongkong, Jan. 4, 1917. 1392

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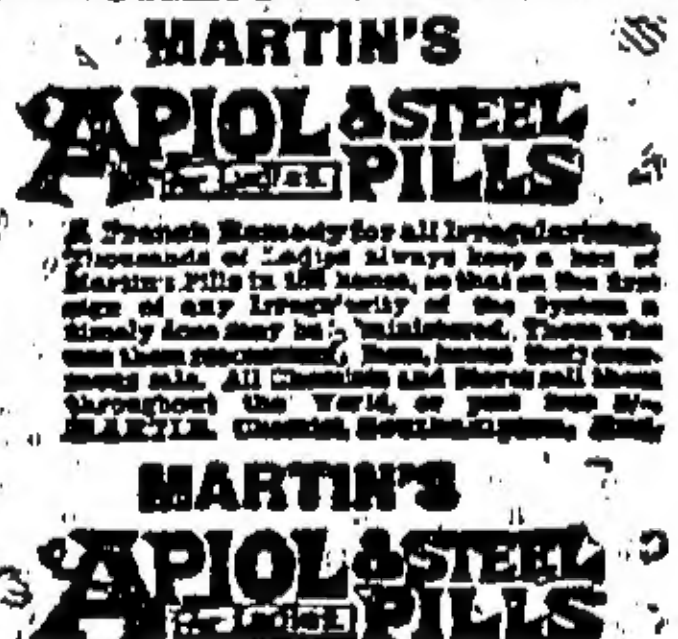


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which is necessary
in an enjoyable
Cigarette.



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"EMBASSY"
VIRGINIA No. 77
has been justly
described as
THE CIGARETTE
DE LUXE.

RUN OF BAD LUCK.

WHY SUBMARINES CANNOT WAIT
"TO SEE RESULTS."

A Naval expert writes in the Daily News of November 7:

Our submarines have had a run of rather bad luck in the North Sea lately. On August 19, the date that the Falmouth and Nottingham were sunk by enemy submarines, Lieut. Commander Robert Turner twice torpedoed a German battleship of the Dreadnought type, but the vessel managed to get back to port, at any rate according to the German official statements.

Exactly two months later the German light cruiser Munchen was torpedoed by another of our submarines, and once again the damaged vessel's return to port was chronicled, the statement being that she was "only slightly damaged."

The incident which occurred on Sunday must be added to the list of those where, in default of more reliable information, we are compelled to accept the German story.

The trouble in these cases is that the attacking submarine cannot wait about to see the result of her work, because battleships and even light cruisers seldom put to sea nowadays without a stream of fast torpedo craft specially detailed to deal with hostile submarines. Consequently the attacking boat, after seizing a favourable moment for attacking her torpedoes, is compelled to lie low for a long time in order to avoid an attempt made to locate and destroy her.

A CRAWLING LIST.

The Germans are piling up quite a long record of ships torpedoed, but according to them, not sunk. In the Baltic last year they saved from this fate the light cruiser Gazelle, the battleship Pommeron, and the battle-cruiser Moltke, and, let it be admitted, it has yet to be proved that they were wrong in their claims.

In our own service the battleship Marlborough, the armed cruiser Roxburgh, and a light vessel of the Chatham class (lost in the Adriatic) have survived torpedo attacks. And what may happen to one ship may reasonably happen to another.

There is nothing surprising in the fact that an enemy Dreadnought should have been encountered off the coast of Denmark. The popular idea that the German navy is normally moored alongside the banks of the Kiel Canal is as false now as it has always been. We cannot, because of enemy submarines, keep our big ships off the German ports to prevent these cowardly excursions, and although, as this incident shows, our submarines are constantly on the watch, they can do more prevent German squadrons from putting to sea than the German submarines in the North Sea can prevent the constant patrol of those waters by our cruisers, or the frequent sweeps in which the Grand Fleet indulges.

WEAPON OF THE OPPORTUNIST.

The submarine, in spite of its development, is still the weapon of the opportunist, and in normal naval warfare the landings under which it works are tremendous. Luck enters more into its work than into that of any other type of warship. Only infrequently do they get a chance of firing more than one torpedo at their intended victim, and a matter of a few yards one way or the other in hitting the enemy ship may

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real rich red blood—and
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SIR WM. ROBERTSON'S WAR WARNING.

DO THE RIGHT THING, AND DO IT IN TIME.

"You wonder how I think the war is going on," said Sir William Robertson, Chief of the General Staff, who visited Bradfield College recently to unveil a cross erected in memory of the 159 Bradfield boys who have fallen in the war.

"We have every reason to be thoroughly satisfied with what we have done up to date," he continued, "seeing the stars we had, and we may look forward to the future with complete confidence, subject to the condition that we do the right thing and do it in time. I cannot help but think that the whole Empire—and I am referring to the women as well as to the men, to the women who have worked so hard and who have given up so much—is fully ready to make any further sacrifices that its leaders may tell it are necessary in order ultimately to achieve complete victory and to insure that the supreme sacrifice which has been made by so many of the best of our manhood shall not have been made in vain."

"We are now passing through a time of some stress. It is not very great stress yet, but we must expect that it will be much greater in the future. We must remember that success in war is in nearly everything else, invariably goes to those who show the greatest determination and who can best set their teeth. That is a remark that applies not merely to the soldier and the sailor, but to the people at home, from the highest to the lowest."

"They owed a great debt to the Officers' Training Corps. He did not know where the country would have been without them. In the early days of the war many of these boys from the Junior Officers' Training Corps and from the Universities accompanied the first line Army in the capacity of dispatch riders. He would never forget the fine work they did. No matter what time of the day or night, what weather, wet or fine, the dispatch riders were ready."

HEROIC DISPATCH RIDERS.

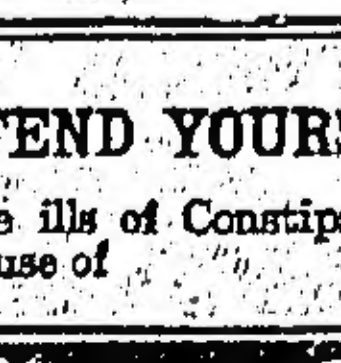
On one occasion during the retreat, when things were perhaps at their worst, it was necessary to get instructions to Headquarters. All his dispatch riders were out, and there was no one to send. Then two boys, who had been out for hours and were hot and tired, came in. He did not like to send them because they were not fit, and he told them that he could not send them. They said "Yes, sir, we will go." They went and got through, and he was glad to say they came back.

Later the War Office drew very much on the O.T.C. for officers of the armies created by Lord Kitchener. A foreign officer asked him, "How do you get your officers for these big armies?" He had only to point to the public school boys, who were not to be surprised, and who he did not think could be equalled.

Junior Officers' Training Corps were now giving every year about 3,000 officers. What that meant they could guess from the fact that before the war the total number of officers entering the Army from all sources was about 700.

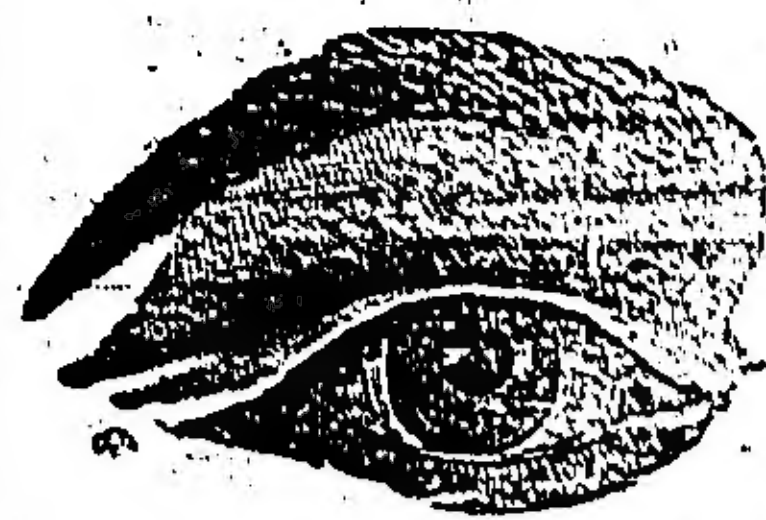
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No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	177	110	27	1.11	1.11
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	177	110	27	1.11	1.11
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	177	110	27	1.11	1.11
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	177	110	27	1.11	1.11
TAL-KO-SHI					
Jeonmopolis Dock	177	110	27	1.11	1.11
ABSENSEN					
Dock No. 1	177	110	27	1.11	1.11
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Please refer Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.E., Resident Dock, Hongkong.

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,

High Class English Jewellery.

KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRE LAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO


DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S

BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,

TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

MORLICK'S MALTED MILK



MORLICK'S MALTED MILK

IN THE BUSY STRESS OF LIFE
Morlick's proves a veritable pick-me-up, as it helps nature to impart life and vitality to impoverished blood and impaired digestive powers. Made in a moment—no cooking. Most delicious.

Of all Chemists and Stores,
in 3 sizes: 1/6, 2/6 and
11/- (in England).

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

executed at the Office of

THE "CHINA MAIL" LTD.,

5, Wyndham Street.

COMMERCIAL FORMS

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Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.
General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"HUGHES & HOUGH" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

THURSDAY,

the 11th January, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

MISCELLANEOUS STOCK,

Comprising:
Gent's Woollen Singlets and pants, Shirts, Ties, Socks, &c., a few pairs Lady's and Gent's Boots and Shoes, Bath Robes and Gowns, Counters, Blankets, Bath and Face Towels, Toilet Soap, &c., &c.
A quantity of Dress Material, Sun and Straw Hats.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Jan. 4, 1917. 1309

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,

the 13th January, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience of Sale.

Including:
Three Gramophones, Three Pianos, One Pianola and Records, Brass Fingering, Vases, Flower Pots, &c., &c.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Jan. 8, 1917. 1408

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

MONDAY,

the 15th January, 1917, at 3 p.m., on the Spot.

The Several Lots Numbered 1 to 19 on Plan to be seen at the Auctioneers' Office, for election of
BOOTHES AND MATSHEDS,
on the Government Ground adjoining the Race Course, North of the Grand Stand Enclosure.

Terms:—Cash.
For Plan and Conditions of Sale apply to—

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers to the Government.

Hongkong, Jan. 8, 1917. 1403

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

AN EARLY DATE.

The following LANTERNHOUSE GEAR, &c., viz:—
One occulting apparatus, complete.
Circular wick lamp.
Spare burners.
Cylinders and wicks.
Incandescent Petrol Lamps, and accessories.

A quantity of gear pertaining to Mooring Buoy.

A number of Locomotive wheels and Axles.

Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Aug. 24, 1916. 1404

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

THURSDAY,

the 11th January, 1917, at noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

ONE RACING SADDLE
ONE POLO SADDLE
ONE WEIGHT CLOTH &c. &c.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Jan. 8, 1917. 1404

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the CHINESE GOVERNMENT SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT, to sell by Public Auction,

SATURDAY,

the 20th January, 1917, at 12 noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

THE Revenue Officer
"KUNG TING"

as she now lies on Ocksen Island. Extensive repairs were made to this Vessel quite recently.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Dec. 22, 1916. 1379

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

INSURANCE CO.
IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE ASSETS OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.

and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

Agents

SHAW, TOMES & CO.

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SHAW, TOMES & CO.

Agents

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

The annual prize-distribution at St. Joseph's College, which took place yesterday afternoon, was of a semi-private character. Mr. E. A. Irving, Director of Education, presented the prizes.

The Report stated—
Mr. Balphs, Inspector of English Schools, examined our 15 classes in May last, and reported the equipment, staff, factory, the discipline very good, and the staff adequate. There were 561 pupils on the roll, and 523 present at inspection.

The Inspector's encouraging report notes that in nearly all the classes good progress has been made in deliberate and careful reading and recitation, and that the boys answer questions readily; it, however, states that there is still a tendency to cut vowels short, and to omit final consonants.

Algebra and Geometry are no longer taught in Classes V. and IV.; an experience extending over 25 years in our large schools in the Far East has convinced me that the rapid and satisfactory progress of boys in the high classes depends on their getting a thorough foundation in English and Arithmetic in the primary and middle standards.

The following is the classification of the essays of the Senior Candidates, by the University Examiners in July:—
12 very good, 5 good, 1 fairly good.

Both classifications are almost identical, and I am glad to say, very creditable.

GENERAL.
In each class a weekly test is set in one subject. The results are entered in the weekly report books, and then sent to the parents for their inspection and signature.

All the exercise books are regularly examined. The Brothers evidently spend much time on correction of written exercises. All unsatisfactory work has to be done over again by the pupil.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS.
The University Senior Results were highly satisfactory. The Junior less so, as the following tabulated synopsis shows:—

CLASS 1.—19 pupils, 10 examined. Passed: Matriculation 9, Senior Local 8, total 17 equals 89 per cent., Honours 1.

CLASS 2.—36 pupils, 33 examined. Passed: Junior 16 equals 48.5 per cent.; Distinctions: Candidates 4, Subjects 4.

Note.—Of the 3 Candidates not examined in the Junior Section, 2 left school early in July, without giving notice to the Headmaster, and 1 was admitted to the class only two months before the Examination.

In the obligatory sections, out of 10 Senior Candidates examined, 10 passed in English, 17 in Mathematics, 15 in Geography, 13 in History, and 12 in Scripture. The number of passes in the optional subjects taken by only a few candidates who intend continuing their studies in the University, will suffice to show the scope of our work in the high classes:—

"Classical" and modern languages, 7 Passed.

Higher Mathematics, 5 passes.

Various forms of Drawing, 21 passes.

Book-keeping and Short-hand at the speed of 80 words per minute, 8 passes.

O. O. Woodman passed M.E. with honours, H. A. Basso and P. A. Xavier are continuing their studies in the University.

While we aim at giving each individual student every facility for success, and make special arrangements for special subjects when necessary, we consider the normal advancement of the majority of greater importance. Each student has his opportunity; and all the more credit to those who attain honours and distinctions.

"The College Boy Scouts have done their best throughout the year. Great credit is due to Mr. J. M. Bragg and the other Scout Masters for the disinterested manner in which they carry out duties, and to the Scouts themselves for their willingness to be useful.

As in former years, the College is indebted to the Old Boys, for a series of instructive lectures to the present pupils, for six valuable prizes for the Empire Day Competition, and the two scholarships awarded to-day.

Sympathy was manifested by our pupils for the sufferers of the War and the poor on several occasions. Over \$100 was contributed by them out of their pocket-money towards the Belgian (Children's) Relief Fund, and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

The Report also contained a brief reference to the little three-story building under construction along Robinson Road. It provides for a Recreation Hall 100ft. long by 24ft. wide on the ground-floor, and for four class-rooms in each of the other floors. The hall will always be available for assembling the pupils and for sheltering them in rainy weather.

CHERRY & CO.,
PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel
Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON-PAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European Officials and Merchants in this Colony for 25 years. He has a good method of training for those to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate knowledge of Chinese language. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Cantonese. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "Cherry & Co." Office at No. 10, Wallington Street, second floor.

THE NEW PHENOL REMEDY,
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THERAPION No. 100

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL DRUGGISTS

Price: \$1.25 and \$2.50.

A RACE CLUB INNOVATION.

A NEW YEAR CUP AT SHANGHAI.

The Race Club Stewards are to be congratulated on their innovation of yesterday—the New Year Cup—and on the splendid success which attended it. Despite the very miserable character of the weather which, wet in the early forenoon, had developed into a steady drizzle by noon time, there was an excellent attendance of the general public while the Race Club stand was packed by members and their friends. This success which the New Year Cup race witnessed is all the more welcome in that it is on the boards that it may forebode more races of a similar nature which will all do good in the great cause of helping on the war. The Race Club Stewards certainly received a fine indication of public sympathy in yesterday's race as a result of which the War Funds will benefit to the extent of about \$1,500—not a bad result for less than two and a half minutes' racing.

There were fourteen entries for the race which at \$10 each gave \$140 to the Funds, the stakes being handed over without deduction. Of the fourteen the good field of nine went to the mile post but only eight ran for Discard proved to be well named, and sent his jockey, Ezra, into the disards at the starting post.

The other starters were:—
The Goldfinch W. Hill,
Rushlight Sleep,
Ohio Heard,
Ravensfield Knoll,
Daisyfield Morris,
Freckles Dalglisch,
Flash Joe J. Johnstone,
Blackford Cobbett.

The drizzle was so thick—not to mention the fact that it was a New Year Cup—that it was impossible to get a full description of the race but down the back straight it was early seen that Morris on Daisyfield was badly tailed off while the other seven were well bunched. Coming round the corner near the Widows' Monument Moller's colours, Rushlight, appeared to hold a slight lead but the others were all close on him and it was anyone's race. Sleep on Rushlight led into the home straight, where a very nice finish was watched by a happy crowd—even the losers did not seem to mind for once. Hill on the Goldfinch came through finally on the rails and was ahead half way down the straight while Heard, riding Ohio, was a good third. Hill rode his pony out to an excellent win although Sleep came up on him again in the last thirty yards to finish only three-quarters of a length behind, while Heard, three lengths behind, almost handed his place to Knoll on Ravensfield. The time, 2:17 3/5, was excellent considering the going; while the race was a most interesting one it is only from the reason that each and all of the ponies were unknown quantities to nearly every one.

The result was:—
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's dun The Goldfinch (Mr. Hill) 1
Mr. Cize's grey Rushlight (Mr. Sleep) 2
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's brown Ohio (Mr. Heard) 3

Also ran:—Daisyfield (Morris), Ravensfield (Knoll), Freckles (Dalglisch), Flash Joe (Johnstone), and Blackford (Cobbett).

Three-quarters of a length—Three lengths.

Time:—First quarter, 34 1/5; half mile 1:07 2/5; three-quarters, 1:40 3/5; mile, 2:17 3/5.

PART-MOTTEL.
To Win, Dividend \$88.00
Shanghai Mercury.

CIVIL CONSCRIPTION.

TEXT AND PREAMBLE OF NEW GERMAN LAW.

The text of the new German "National Auxiliary Service Bill" (universal civil conscription) is as follows:—

1. Every male German subject between the ages of 17-60, if not called to colours, is liable to be enrolled for National Service during the war.

2. Under National Service is included, besides service under the Government or in Governmental institutions, especially in the war industry, in agriculture, in the nursing of sick and wounded, in munition-producing factories of all kinds, or in such other factories as have a direct or indirect bearing on the prosecution of war or the supply to the population with commodities.

3. The control of the National Auxiliary Service is put in the hands of a specially established War Department attached to the Ministry of War.

4. The Bundesrat will issue the necessary instructions. It can punish for contraventions of the law by imprisonment up to one year and a fine of 10,000 marks, together or separately, or by arrest.

5. The law comes into force on the day of promulgation. The Bundesrat will fix the time for its abolition.

In the general preamble to the Act it is said:—

"War work has lacked until now that rigid, homogeneous conscription and regulation which alone is capable of raising the maximum amount of work to the highest possible degree, and of guaranteeing complete success.

The concentration for this purpose of the whole German population which has not been called to colours, the utilization for this high aim of the defence of the Fatherland of the national strength, is the problem to solve which the War Department has been created. The law establishes legal compulsion for national auxiliary service.

As in military service in the application of this law no consideration will be given to differences in social status. To extend the same compulsion to women appears to be unnecessary, as the work of German women, even without a special inducement, can be obtained in sufficient quantity."

The proceedings which began with the singing of "Die Deutsche" by a group of the smaller boys' ending with the whole school singing the National Anthem, and by the passing of a vote of thanks to the Director of Education for kindly coming to distribute the prizes.

INTIMATIONS

The Signature.

To distinguish the original and genuine Worcestershire Sauce from the many imitations, see that the signature of LEA & PERRINS appears in White across the Red label on every bottle.

No other sauce has such an exquisitely delicate flavour, or such a reputation among discriminating people in every part of the world.

Lea & Perrins

The Ideal Reconstructive Nerve Food.

A Superb Drink for Hot Weather.

"Sanaphos and Soda"

To two tablespoonfuls of water add about two small teaspoonfuls of Sanaphos, stir rapidly with spoon or fork, and fill the tumbler with soda water.

Try this. It will be a revelation. Better than any beverage containing alcohol. Non-heating; full of real energy, almost as strengthening as a meal; yet putting no tax on digestion.

Sanaphos

For Convalescents it works wonders. For Sleeplessness, Irritability, Depression, Derangement of Health, Anxieties, Overworked or Underfed Nerves, Sanaphos is unequalled. Thousands of Physicians and laymen testify to its superiority.

To restore your physical fitness:—
To restore tone of the nerve system:—
If your chemist has not Sanaphos write for a free sample, mentioning his name, and a trial package will be sent to you free and post-paid. (Supplies can be obtained from any of the following Wholesale Agents: Finsbury & Co., Hong Kong; The Chinese Dispensary, Hong Kong; Wholesale Distributors for India and Far East: Dicks Brothers, Ltd., Middlesex Street, London, England.)

HUNGARY'S GRAVE

ECONOMIC SITUATION.

HUNGARIAN FOOD DICTIONATOR.

According to the "Hamburgischer Correspondent" Hungary has got a food dictator whose powers far exceed those of his German colleague, von Batocki, though the Hungarian Press asserts he is no true dictator. The Hungarian Government have established by decree a State National Food Bureau, which will deal with the nation's food supply. It is not subordinate to any existing office, but independent, and is directed by a president, nominated by the Prime Minister. He will take part in all Ministerial councils, so far as these concern food. Of the existing central offices created during the war, all those will be placed under the new authority which deal with food supplies.

All commodities, towns and communes are made subject to the new President in matters affecting food. His agents cannot be called to account for acts committed by his authority. He can suspend any employees who are guilty of negligence, without any further legalities. These are greater powers than those possessed by Herr von Batocki.

OLDSMITH OF HUNGARY.

The food dictator will be faced with a very serious situation. The rigour of the Hungarian conscription is extreme, especially with regard to internal conditions, but it does not succeed in altogether preventing the "Fries from making allusions to a situation which, in certain districts, must be desperate. The following extracts from well-known Hungarian newspapers referring to the months of October and November are interesting:

"As far as the indispensable necessities of life are concerned, improvement is impossible. This year's harvest could not improve our food depots. The prospect is not rosy, and under the pressure of extraordinary times we must be prepared for a greater reduction in the commodities of life." ("Vilag.")

"The starving pigeons on the pavements of Budapest top the asphalt all day long with their heads in the hope of finding something to eat, and these birds produce a painful impression upon the starving public in Budapest." ("Pester Lloyd.")

"It takes a fortune how to buy a winter suit in Budapest." ("Hilap.")

"Tradesmen are not allowed to sell more than a pint of paraffin a week to one family." ("Narodni List.")

"Owing to the lack of oil and paraffin it is impossible to employ agricultural machinery." ("Magyarország.")

POTATO SCAMBLERS.

The following extracts from papers published in the Austrian provinces:—

"In Rijeka (near Fiume) one egg costs 56 heller—nearly 5d." ("Die Draut.")

"In Agram the tradesmen have recently put up notices in their windows to the effect that there is no more sugar to be had." ("Hrvatski Rijec.")

"Yesterday was a red-letter day for Sarajevo. Potatoes were being sold, though at the maximum price. It goes without saying that this event was appreciated, because the public was in dire need of potatoes. When it was discovered that the total quantity destined for Sarajevo was only 1,000 truckloads, which means 6lb. per head monthly of course every potato increased ten times in value. There was a tremendous crowd at the railway station yesterday. But unfortunately our police have no talent for organising. Everyone was pushing and struggling round the trucks, and only a fraction of the crowd, succeeded in reaching the objective, those, namely, those who do not know how to do it must go back empty-handed." ("Bosnische Post.")

PYERIS

SPARKLING MINERAL WATER

IS AN EXACT REPRODUCTION OF
A WELL KNOWN SPA.

BLENDS PERFECTLY WITH WHISKY.
AN EXCELLENT TABLE WATER.

Prices:

Pints 90 cts. per doz.
Splits 80 cts. per doz.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

STERILIZED WATER MANUFACTURERS

Telephone 436.

To-day's Advertisements

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"CITY OF MADRAS"

Captain Wm. Gray, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Goods are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk after the Godown of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Broken, Chafed, and Damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown where they will be examined on TUESDAY, 16th instant at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the vessel's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th instant will be subject to rent.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, Jan. 10, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction:

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONSIGNEES),

ON

TUESDAY,

the 16th January, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 4, Des Voeux Road, Corner of

LOS HOTES STREET.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND

SUNDRY BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,

etc., etc.,

As follows:

Two Upholstered Seats, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, Double Brass-mounted Bedstead, Brass and Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Wagonettes, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking and Heating Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Set, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Large Roll-top Desk and Writing Tables, etc., Sandry Electro Plated Ware.

Piano by Challen and Sons, London, in good condition, Electric Bedding Lamp, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Pictures, Engravings, Carpets and Rugs, Clocks, etc., etc.

Sewing Machines, Gent's Bicycle (new), Tennis Racket and Netting, etc., etc., Brass Frying Bowls, Child's Cots, Perambulator, etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

TERMS—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Jan. 10, 1917.

THE DIARY.

MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.

10.30—Auction of a Miscellaneous Stock (Sunglets, Sweaters, Shirts, Socks, etc.) at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, Jan. 13—

Saiyungpoo School Prize Giving.

11 a.m.—Ellis Kadoorie School's Prize Giving.

2 p.m. Cricket—H.K. C.C. v. Kowloon on H.K. C.C. ground.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17—

Dioscora School Prize Giving.

Noon—Presentation of Prize by Lady May at Bellios Public School.

SATURDAY, Jan. 20—

Noon—Auction of R.C. "Kane Ting" at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

THURSDAY, Jan. 23—

Chinese New Year.

General Holiday.

THURSDAY, Jan. 25—

Burns' Night.

FRIDAY, Jan. 27—

4.30 p.m.—Meeting of Scotchbairns and Subscribers to St. John's Cathedral.

SATURDAY, Jan. 27—

Entries close for Hongkong Race Meeting.

proof of this is to be seen in the very voluminous service of news telegrams they continue to maintain and publish broadcast, especially in North China. So long as China remains a neutral country these are things which we have to expect, and it is not very obvious what "immediate Allied joint action" could do to prevent them.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. J. J. Connell has been elected President of the American Association at Shanghai for the ensuing year.

The Hongkong Police have received a report of a robbery with violence at 59 Queen's Road East. It is stated that some men entered the house in the early hours, and, after "holding up" the inmates, got away with two gold bangles, valued at \$200. No arrest has been made.

The following marriages are to take place in the Colony shortly—Austin Charles Burford, land bailiff, Taipei, and Lena Grace Arie, now en route to Hongkong; Edward Newhouse, civil engineer, Hongkong Hotel, and Elsie Gertrude Hancock, Museum Road, Shanghai; Vincent Dwyer Sorby, assistant, Hongkong Electric Co., and Josephine Patricia Conway, school mistress, Military Quarters, Kennedy Road.

HONGKONG ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN WAR WORKERS.

At the Committee Meeting of the above Association held on the 3rd January 1917 it was reported that the different departments sent the following—

To Queen Mary's Needlework Guild 14 pairs pyjamas, 35 bed jackets, 17 scrubbers, 30 waistcoats, 6 pairs bed-boots, 98 milk covers, 5 surgical shirts, 29 pillow cases, 47 vests, 34 dressing gowns, 9 pocket books, 1 knitted cover, 1 "Holyoak" (The knitted cover referred to was made by the Union Church Junior working party, squares knitted from odd pieces of wool, joined together, lined with crepe & bound), 5,648 rolled bandages, 56 many-tail bandages, 43 eye bandages, 33 stump bandages, 1,064 swabs, 17 body belts, 3 surgical caps, 8 anti-vermin shirts, Nothing has been packed since 14th December except bandages and hospital requisites, as work has been concentrated on a special object.

The Committee take this opportunity of tendering their grateful thanks to the Quarry Bay Ladies' and more especially the children for all the useful and excellent work they have sent and continue to send in.

APPEAL FOR OLD COTTON SHIRTS AND TROUSERS.

Donations of old drill or pique shirts, thick cotton dresses, drill trousers etc. are asked for. These are used for making bad-clothes for large bags of a regulation pattern for hanging on to Hospital beds to hold the belongings, papers etc. of the occupants.

Gentlemen's old evening shirts are also asked for, these will have the stiff fronts and cuffs replaced by soft ones, and will then be gratefully received by the Hospitals for patients' use. The stiff fronts and cuffs are used by the Q.M.N.G. to make labels for stretchers and parcels. Any donations will be received at the City Hall addressed to Mrs. Aitken, H.K.A.W.W.W.

SHANGHAI TRADE.

Messrs. Albert & Co's Piece Goods Market Report says—

The year closes quietly, with a fair demand and good clearances, though in the past day or two, higher rates of native interest have rather checked the latter. The Chinese have yet to realize that from the standpoint of their own silver currency, the fact prices for imported piece goods ruling in these markets have only slightly appreciated in value since pre-war days, whilst every other nation in the world is paying probably an average of well over a hundred per cent more for everything it buys. It is however dawn upon them slowly that in some lines of goods the quantities offered on the market are very small compared to former times, and competition for them is now beginning to quicken. The causes leading to this shortage can hardly be of course appreciated in a country of practically no modern communications or news, and where cargo for some of the remote spots takes many months to reach its final destination after arrival at the port of entry.

STRAIGHT AT IT.

THERE is no use of our "beating around the bush." We might as well cut it out at first as last. We want you to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the next time you have a cough or cold. There is no reason so far as we can see why you should not do so. This preparation by its remarkable cures has gained a world-wide reputation, and people everywhere speak of it in the highest terms of praise. It is for sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE MAGISTRACY.

CARD GAMBLERS.

The Police at the Bay View Police Stations are being much worried by gamblers. When one of a school was charged with gambling before Mr. Wood, Sergeant Grimmett said that he was having quite exciting times in chasing gamblers, who had become so bold that they indulged in card games for money in the shadow of the Police Station. Mr. Wood imposed a fine of \$3.

NECESSITY KNOWS NO LAW.

When charged with the theft of twenty rice bowls a Chinese coolie admitted that such was the case and added that he took them because he wanted to use them. His candour resulted in his being sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

UNDER THE BED.

A Chinese youth was charged by Inspector Willis with being found in a house at Yau-mat with the object of committing a felony. The occupier of the house said he got out of bed at 4 a.m. and when about to open the door leading out of the bedroom the defendant came out from under the bed and bolted, while another man, who was waiting outside the door, also joined defendant in his escape. A chase ensued, and the man in the dock was caught by an Indian constable.

Sentence of three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks was imposed.

THEFT OF QUICKSILVER.

The case was remanded in which a Chinese boy was charged with the theft of quicksilver to the value of \$90. It was stated that the defendant entered a shop in Queen's Road, by means of the window, and extracted the quicksilver from a large jar. He was seen leaving the shop at 5 a.m. and was promptly arrested. The quicksilver was handed out to another man who was waiting outside the shop, and who made good his escape when he saw the turn of events.

CHINESE REVENUE OFFICER COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

A No. 1. Chinese Revenue Officer, along with an old wharfinger, were sent for trial at the next Criminal Sessions on a charge of obtaining \$100 by means of menaces. The complainant was an old boat woman.

SMALL-POX AND VACCINATION IN HONGKONG.

OVER 100,000 VACCINATIONS.

At yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board, Dr. Woodman, medical Officer of Health, presented a report on the small pox epidemic and the measures taken to combat it.

Dr. Woodman said—

The total number of small-pox cases last year was 712, which exceeds the total for 1912—the last epidemic year—by 3. Up to mid-day today there were 106 more. We have at the present time 8 vaccination stations opened; three of which were started last week. In addition to this we are still carrying on the house-to-house vaccination in No. 9 District. The vaccination staff employed by this Board has vaccinated 36,553 cases up to the end of last year, and various public institutions about 26,000 more. Up to Sunday last, our vaccinators had vaccinated about 56,910 since the campaign started, and other institutions about 47,000 more, making a total of over 100,000. In addition to these, private practitioners have vaccinated large numbers. I know of a case where over 3,000 were vaccinated in one factory. In the district between Eastern and Western Street where we first started work small-pox has been practically stamped out; there has been only one case there this year. It is now worst in the Eastern District, where we are now vaccinating over 1,000 a day; in Hung-hom, where there are three vaccinators at work, and in No. 6 District, where we have a night vaccination station and have started a day one this afternoon. The number of vaccinations performed by the Chinese Public Dispensaries has risen from 200 to over 10,000 a week since the campaign started.

BRITISH POST OFFICES IN CHINA.

Philatelists, says the Shanghai Mercury, will be interested to learn that on and from 1st January over-printed stamps will be used for postage at the British Post Offices in China. The stamps in use at Hongkong and formerly at the British Post Offices in China have been over-printed "China" in black ink. The following values are for sale: Cents—1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 20, 25, 30, 60. Dollars—2, 4, 6, 10. Postcards—1, 2 and 4 cents. Wrappers—2 cents and 4 cents. Instructions regarding books of stamps are not yet to hand. The ordinary Hongkong stamps can be used at the British Post Offices in China during the next twelve months.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

(Wah Tse Yat Po's Services.)

THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' ANNUAL BANQUET.

PEKING, Jan. 9.

The annual banquet given to the Foreign Ministers is to take place at the Foreign Office on Thursday.

THE NATIONAL RELIGION QUESTION.

PEKING, Jan. 9.

The Conference on the Constitution voted on the 8th inst. on the subject of adopting Confucianism as the national religion.

There were 255 votes in favour and 264 against, but the majority was insufficient to decide the matter.

A BOMB OUTRAGE.

PEKING, Jan. 9.

A Hunan telegram states that a bomb was thrown yesterday at the house of the Chief of the Military Staff. But the officer was absent, and the miscreant escaped arrest.

HONGKONG MAILS MISSING.

Mr. Rouse, Postal Commissioner at Shanghai, writing to the Shanghai papers says—

According to information received from the Stockholm Directorate General of Posts, the mails which left London on November 16th, 1915, were transported by the str. Arthur, which was sunk by a German man-of-war near Skagway on November 23rd, 1915. Amongst the mails on board there were three bags for Shanghai and three bags for Hongkong.

It is, however, possible that the mails were taken on board the German man-of-war before the vessel was sunk and the Swedish Postal Administration has requested the German Administration to return the mails promptly after censoring.

The British Postmaster, Shanghai, writes with reference to the above—

This mail probably contained the letters posted in the London District on the evening of November 14th, the day of the 15th and the morning the 16th. Anyone missing correspondence thought to have been posted at that time should request the senders to forward duplicates. If the mail has been captured and not sunk, there is still a possibility of its turning up.

BRITISH AND CHINESE CORPORATION.

The annual general meeting was held at the Cannon-street Hotel, London, on 8th November, Mr. C. C. Macrae presiding. In moving the adoption of the report he said—

The Corporation has been unable to enter into any fresh business in the year under review. Since the political convulsions which have befallen China, and most seriously affected her financial resources and her various schemes for developing her country by enterprise involving expenditure of capital, a Corporation such as ours, whose main purpose is to assist her in such development by providing capital as required, is necessarily at a standstill in its more active operations, and can only mark time and attend to the interests of its various undertakings it has already promoted in that country until more favourable times recur. Fortunately the conservative policy we adopted in more prosperous years has enabled us to continue our operations, and we are not now for the continual depreciation in the value of our investments, we should have been in a position to pay even higher dividends. In the last five years we have written off for depreciation \$24,386, and this on well selected and intrinsically valuable investments. The Chinese Government is indebted to us to a very considerable amount, as it has been impossible to place the issues which would have enabled them to meet these obligations, but I think it is much to the credit of that Government that in the face of enormous difficulties they have steadily paid the interest on their heavy liabilities to us, and we have no doubt that they will emerge from their trials with as high a record for good faith and reliability in their engagements as hitherto. The various railways with which this Corporation is associated have, as usual, been under our constant attention, and much of our work consists in dealing with various questions concerning them as they arise from time to time. But I need say more about them at the moment than to mention that the Shanghai Nanking Railway is proving itself to be as prosperous an undertaking as we believed it would be when we undertook to place the capital with which it was built. In the earlier years it had many difficulties with which to contend, but these are being gradually overcome, and its later earnings have been highly satisfactory and for the first time cover the fixed charges. We propose to a pay dividend of 5 per cent for the year free of income tax, carrying forward \$19,176 against \$22,541 in the preceding year. But with income tax at 21 in the 21, and the possibility of further increase, it is only right that I should warn you that our paying dividend free of income tax, which in this year makes the amount equal to a dividend of \$3 13s. 4d. per cent subject to tax, must not be taken as a precedent.

The report and accounts were adopted, the dividend declared, the retiring director (Mr. C. C. Macrae) re-elected, and the auditors re-appointed.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

3.30 p.m.

Banks—709 sales

Douglases—116 buyers

Indos Del.—122 sales

Wharves—86 sales

China Providents—800 b & sales

Cement—117 b & sales

Hongkong Tramways—7 sales

CHINA REVISITED.

THE CHANGES SEVEN YEARS HAVE BROUGHT.

[BY M. T. Z. TAY, LL.D. IN THE "DAILY NEWS"]

To-day is a red-letter day throughout the length and breadth of this land. It is the Juliet Quatorze in France, the Fourth of July in the United States. The streets, the shops, the houses are decked with the guirlandes, the public buildings and pavilions (commemorative arches) on the highways are festooned; for exactly five years ago the declaration of independence was signed in blood at Weichang by the man who to-day is the President of the Republic. Despite all perils and forebodings, however, the Republic has come to stay; and on the fifth anniversary of its nascence it is robust and vigorous, because its strength is that of one who has gone through an ordeal of fire.

This note of steady progress is perceptibly reflected in the economic conditions of the metropolis. That is the first and foremost impression which is borne upon one, who returns to China after an absence of over seven years in England. Conspicuous the city still is, but cramped and wretched the streets are no longer. All principal thoroughfares are generally kept in good repair—a fact which is attested by the spectacle of quite eight scores of motor-cars for public hire, or any number of an equal number owned by private individuals. The roads are well lighted by electricity at night and splendidly guarded by the gendarmes, with their swords and truncheons, as well as the soldiers with their bayoneted rifles. The police are the police; and between them Peking has earned the reputation of being the best policed city in the world. Above all, the sanitation of the inhabitants is being looked after.

NOTWORTHY REFORMS.

Almost as noticeable as the economic progress of the city is the conspicuous absence of the old opium dens as well as queues or "pig-tails." However, the old story, and the phenomenal success of the Chinese people in extirpating this insidious evil requires no dilution in "The Daily News." The second is a welcome change, especially to the industrious working men or rickshaw-pullers, who reside in the cool, breezy heat of a Peking summer. But the innovation is optional, with the consequence that there are still some few queues about, confined, miserable, not to grey or bald-headed septuagenarians but to strapping adults in the prime of life!

In the way of recreation men now frequent billiard halls and the inevitable theatres and cinematograph exhibitions. But perhaps the most noteworthy reform of all is the opening of the Central Park right in the centre of the metropolis. It is ideally situated and most artistically laid out. As one enters it is as if you were in your Green Park, but in fauna and flora it is a miniature of Regent's Park and Kew Gardens. Here modern Peking society congregates, thanks to the shelter of the surrounding foliage and the handshakes of the ubiquitous tea-house and restaurant. As one enters the grounds are sanitary, another end commercial, exhibits. In the days of the Manchus the entire premises constituted part of the Forbidden Palace. The latter is now the President's Palace.

A TRANSFORMED CITY.

Peking is a city of architectural prodigies. To a European entering from Russia, the majestic Great Wall, commencing from Chinkiang-kuan, and extending to the far west for over twelve hundred miles, is perhaps the best foretaste of the wonders in store for him. He enters the capital of Marco Polo's Cathay by the Chien Men or Front Gate, in itself a transformation, now gossamer in general outline the Echoes in Paris. Fine macadamised roads, dotted here and there with artistic pavilions, radiate from its main archway, while luxuriant flowers, shrubs and trees adorn its inner entrance.

One scene near the city is in impressive contrast to the general aversion of the ancient by the modern. That is the Yuen-Ming-Yuan—the old summer palace. Looted and destroyed, first in 1860 by Anglo-French forces, and then in 1900 by European troops during the Boxer troubles, it is now a mass of incalculable debris. A few Ionic columns, notably among the Italian ruins, are still erect and partially intact, proud in their defiance of the ruthless vandals; but otherwise the whole expanse of several hundred acres is a scene of abject confusion and desolation. The work of the despoilers could not have been more complete, and the lessons it was sought to inculcate on the Government of the land could not have been brought home more forcibly. Mighty princes and powerful statesmen used once to make this their habitation; to-day a few industrious farmers endeavour to eke out a living from its arable tracks.

RELIGIOUS LECTURES.

A series of religious lectures is being held in the Helena May Institute on Tuesday afternoons at 5.30.

January 16th,

"How we got our Bible"

The Bishop of Victoria

February 6th,

"The Bible View of the Creation"

Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald

March 20th,

"The present times in the light of prophecy"

March 27th,

"God's Inspired Word"

Rev. H. E. Anderson

These meetings are open to all women, and those interested are asked to keep these afternoons free from other engagements.

On alternate Tuesdays a Bible Class is held at the same hour.

DO YOU COUGH?

DON'T overstrain the fine membrane of your throat in trying to dislodge the phlegm. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will accomplish this for you, and cure the cold that is causing it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

NEW YEAR CELEBRATION AT PEKING.

CEREMONY IN THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.

The Peking Gazette of the 2nd inst states—

For the celebration of the New Year holidays the Metropolitan Authorities have made some excellent preparations. The Police have erected some nicely decorated pavilions which adorn the principal streets in the city. Well-known places, such as the Temple of Agriculture and others, have been thrown open to the public for a number of days and large crowds of visitors were attracted to them yesterday. Special functions were held in the President's Office yesterday, the Chief Executive receiving his official callers in audience with some impressive ceremony. The Central Park was the place of special enjoyment yesterday. It was visited by large crowds till late in the evening. Rainbow-coloured flags were seen flying at the door of every shop and private residence and crowds were seen in the streets in their New Year finery.

AT THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.

The President received his official callers at 9 o'clock yesterday morning at the Palace. Officials who went to offer New Year congratulations to the Chief Executive were admitted from the Western Gate of the Hsinmen. They first submitted their name card to the janitor of the President's Office and a ticket was issued to each of them. A ferry boat carried them to Pan-muang-men, where they were conducted to a lobby to rest for a moment. Then they were shown in to the ceremonial Hall, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The officials were divided into two groups—the civil officials, including the Premier and the Cabinet Ministers, were on the eastern side and the Military officials were on the western side of the Hall. They all saluted the President by bowing three times to him. The President stood in the centre of the Hall, with his face toward the South, in the receiving of the congratulations of the officials. The civil officials were either in ceremonial dress or in evening dress. The military officials were in full uniform with swords and decorations.

At a separate reception the President received Prince Tai Hsun, representative of the Tsing House, who expressed the good wishes of the House for the welfare of the Republic. And following this reception the Chief Executive also received separately, first, the Living Buddhas of Inner Mongolia, and then the Mongolian princes and nobles and ladies. At these three audiences the Premier and Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, were in attendance on the President.

At noon the President entertained at luncheon the high officials, Mongolian and Tibetan princes and nobles and the members of both Houses of Parliament. After luncheon the President inspected his bodyguards, who held an Athletic meet in the afternoon. The President presented a number of prizes to the winners.

IN THE CENTRAL PARK.

The Central Park was visited yesterday by a large number of visitors. With a fine day and warm sunshine after a few days of rain and Arctic weather, the whole city seemed to turn out yesterday to visit the various places of note. A number of beautiful pavilions were erected in the Park which were brightly illuminated with red paper lanterns. Booths were erected at various spots where various goods and other objects were sold. The Central Hall was made the place of exhibitions, where curious as well as rare ancient pictures and manuscripts of artistic penmanship were on display throughout the day. At seven o'clock in the evening the Park was beautifully illuminated and fireworks were on display. A brass band played in the Water Pavilion in the Park at intervals throughout the day and attracted large crowds of listeners. The various entertainments in the Park will be continued for four more days, if the favourable weather continues. In case of inclement weather, rendering the continued celebration impossible, the same will be postponed or "made good" later.

CUSTOMS RETURNS FOR PAST YEAR.

RECORD COLLECTION AT THREE PORTS.

The Maritime Customs revenue for 1916 (as previously reported in the China Mail) shows an increase of over HK. \$1,000,000, the total collection reported as being in round numbers HK. \$1,275,000, an average exchange 3/12 equalling \$2,025,174, as compared with a total of HK. \$1,367,470,000 at an average exchange of 2/7, equalling \$2,765,026 for 1915.

The Peking correspondent of the N.C. Daily News gives the collections at the principal ports, in round numbers as follows—

Hankow, HK. \$1,338,000 showing a decrease of HK. 168,000.

Amoy, HK. \$1,742,000 showing an increase of HK. 130,000.

Tientsin, HK. \$2,031,000 showing an increase of HK. 291,000.

Tientsin and Chingwangtao, HK. \$1,490,000 showing a decrease of HK. 40,000.

Kiaochow, HK. \$1,688,000 showing an increase of HK. 1,250,000.

Hankow, HK. \$1,401,000 showing an increase of HK. 153,000.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1)

GERMAN ANGER WITH AMERICA.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 9. The *Deinisch-Nieuwspaper* in a bitter article, says the Americans have every reason to maintain the friendliest feelings towards the British, since they had done everything to oblige Great Britain and nothing to oblige Germany.

It endorses Count Reventlow's views in regard to singling out German war heads and contends that if America was really in earnest about the restoration of peace she should state the conditions of her friendship not in Berlin but London.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

LONDON, Jan. 9. Mr. Lloyd George has returned to London after his visit to Rome.

GREECE AND THE ALLIES.

ATHENS, Jan. 9. The Allies' Note, mentioned in an earlier telegram, gives guarantees against an extension of the revolutionary movement.

GOLD HOLDINGS BY THE BELLIGERENTS.

LONDON, Jan. 9. The Allies' gold holdings are estimated at £57,592,000 as compared with £195,954,000 announced by the German Reichbank. The British Empire's holdings amount to £164,043,000.

A WAR LOAN MEETING.

LONDON, Jan. 9. Mr. Lloyd George will speak at the Guildhall War Loan Meeting on the 11th inst.

NEW BRITISH MINISTER TO THE HAGUE.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 9. Sir W. B. Townley (British Minister at Tehran) has been appointed Minister to Holland.

THE KING OF HEDJAZ.

VISITS ALLIED WARSHIPS.

CAIRO, Jan. 9. King Hussein has visited the Allied warships at Jeddah and was welcomed by the commander of a French cruiser. His Majesty expressed the pleasure it gave him to visit his brave heroic Allies who had proved their virtues to the world and merited all respect and honour. His Majesty also visited the British cruisers, and addressed the Indian sailors in Arabic speaking words of counsel.

THE ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL COMPANY.

LONDON, Jan. 9. At a meeting of the Anglo-Persian Oil Co., Mr. Greenway said that the year had been satisfactory considering the war. The German attempts to induce Persia to depart from her neutrality had completely broken down and German agents were completely discredited. They had either cleared out or taken refuge with the Turks. The relations of the company with the Persian Government were most cordial. Despite difficulties, considerable progress had been made with the laying of new pipelines. There was further evidence of the extraordinary richness and extent of the oilfields in Persia, and by acquiring a two-thirds interest in the Company the Imperial Government had secured for the nation an enormously valuable asset, while affording British consumers a most valuable safeguard against monopoly.

THE FLOODS IN QUEENSLAND.

PIANOS IN TREES.

BRISBANE, Jan. 9. The floods in Queensland have been the greatest for half a century. Pianos were lodged in trees at Clermont.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

SUCCESSFUL RAID NEAR ARRAS.

GERMAN THIRD LINE EASILY REACHED.

LONDON, Jan. 9. Renter's Correspondent at British Headquarters in France states that a daylight raid south-east of Arras was carried out by English and Scottish troops on a front of 3,000 yards, after a most severe bombardment. The results were unexpected, as the opposition was of the slightest, especially in the lack of machine gun fire. Describing the "uncanny ease" with which the troops reached the third line, a Scottish officer said that as he mounted the parapet of the third line trench he smoked a cigarette. There was nothing visible apart from a few Germans hurrying for their lives in the distance. The whole business seemed unreal. There was much bombing of dug-outs, in which the Germans suffered considerably. Aeroplanes co-operated most successfully in the raid, flying at a very low altitude over the German positions and spotting the guns with marvellous accuracy.

THREE ENEMY ATTEMPTS AT SOUCHEZ REPULSED.

LONDON, Jan. 9. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, says:—Last night we drove back three attempts to approach on the south-east of Souchez and effectively bombarded positions on the east of Lea Beufs, on both sides of the Ancre, and on the east of Neuve Chapelle. The Germans heavily shelled Ypres.

FRENCH FRONT.

A French communiqué says:—On the right of the Meuse there has been a fairly lively artillery duel at the foot of the Cotes de Meuse.

AUSTRALIAN AFFAIRS.

MR. HUGHES AND IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

MELBOURNE, Jan. 9. It is now certain that Mr. Hughes will not attend the Imperial Conference. Mr. Andrew Fisher, the High Commissioner in London, will probably be asked to represent the Commonwealth. It is reported that Mr. Hughes has communicated with the Imperial Government, fully setting out the Australian position regarding the Conference. It is expected that the Federal elections will be held in April with a view to ending the unsatisfactory political situation with regard to Mr. Hughes.

HOLLAND'S PREPARATIONS.

TAKING OVER INTERNED SUBMARINES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 9. The Naval Minister has announced that in view of the delay in obtaining war material, negotiations have been concluded under which the Government were taking over two interned submarines—one British and one German. They were also, expecting to acquire a German mine-layer.

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

SPEECH BY AMERICAN AMBASSADOR AT BERLIN.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 9. Count Reventlow, in the *Tages-Zeitung*, is infuriated at Mr. Gerard's remarks at an American banquet in Berlin, in which he said he was confident that the best relations would continue between the United States and Germany while such excellent leaders as Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, Generals Hindenburg and Lindendorff, and Admirals Capelle and Holtzendorff remained at their posts. Count Reventlow declares that it is unprecedented for a neutral ambassador in war time thus to "single out names and say it is an unmistakable menace, an implication, of what might happen in the event of other men coming to the front from the United States do not like. He concludes with the statement that the banquet was equivalent to a demonstration in honour of the United States Government attacking its political aim as regards Germany. The banquet was attended by Dr. Helfferich, Dr. Solf, Dr. Dernburg, and other prominent Germans.

AMBASSADOR ASKED TO EXPLAIN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9. The State Department has called Mr. Gerard requesting a statement of his utterances at the banquet in the American Chamber of Commerce in Berlin, at which he is reported to have said: "Never since the beginning of the war have the relations of the United States with Germany been more cordial."

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Jan. 9. A German report says:—There has been a fairly lively artillery duel near Riga. We are pursuing the defeated Russians near Focauli.

SOMETHING TO REMEMBER.

Not buying a cough medicine for children bear in mind that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best for colds, croup and whooping cough, and that it contains no harmful drugs. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

800 PRISONERS IN THREE DAYS.

LONDON, Jan. 8. A Russian official report transmitted by wireless states:—We captured a village situated to the north-west of the Tirl Swamp, and trenches south-west of the Rabbit Lake. We have taken 800 prisoners since the 5th inst. We repulsed, fierce counter-attacks, our troops showing extraordinary endurance and unstrained bravery. We drove back enemy columns on the south of Krovo. Following a bombardment and three gas waves, the enemy pressed back the Romanians north-west of Focauli until the arrival of our reserves. Enemy attacks at Sereh have been completely unsuccessful.

HOW ENGLAND HAS HELPED FRANCE.

WARM TRIBUTE BY FAMOUS EDITOR.

M. Stephane Lauzanne, editor-in-chief of the Paris "Matin," has paid a warm tribute to Great Britain in an interview published in the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle." "Everyone in France," he said, "has believed, from the beginning of the war, to the present time, that England has done everything she possibly could do for France. Never once has England hesitated, never once has she failed to respond to any request made by France, and in every one of our necessities she has volunteered assistance. The other day I was reading the casualty list of Great Britain for the last four months. It is about 400,000 men. A nation that gives 400,000 of her men in four months is not holding back. England volunteered to send men to Verdun, but we told her we did not need them. Then there is the British Navy. It is not only the British Navy we never have could transport our troops from Africa, nor could Great Britain have transported its troops from Australia and Canada. The British Navy has kept the seas open for the Allies, and goods have been sent inland from the ports of the Allies, while the German Navy has been bottled up and no German merchantman sails the seas."

LESSONS LEARNED FROM ENGLAND.

M. Lauzanne also referred to Great Britain's financial help for her Allies, and continued:—"England and France are closer now than they ever have been before. France has learned much from England. We are a Latin race, given to the impulses of that race, but from England we have learned to become a practical people, and that has been a great help to us in facing the war. That has helped us to be steady and firm. And after the war this friendship, this feeling of brotherhood, between England and France will continue. A new bond has been formed between the two nations."

"There is but one thought in all France, in all England, in all Russia, in all Italy—Germany must be punished. We shall invade Germany soil so that the German people may feel the horrors of war and see the horrors of war as Germany has inflicted them on Belgium and France and Serbia. Little by little we are pushing on—no matter how long it takes—we shall enter Germany, and the peace that follows will be on our terms."

WILLIAM THE WARMAKER.

CRUSHING INDICTMENT IN A GERMAN COMMENTARY.

PARIS, Nov. 22. A pamphlet has just been published which is a collection of articles from the "Vorwarts" during the last week of July 1914. This German commentary on the preliminary events which led up to the war constitutes a crushing indictment against the implicated Governments of Berlin and Vienna. The following are extracts from these articles:—"It is quite possible that the Austrian Governments want war, and even that their warlike fever is still being fanned from Berlin."

July 27.—"The Russian and French Governments, fearing internal complications, are pacific. German Social Democracy holds the Government responsible for the future decisions of Austria."

July 28.—"Happily England has taken the initiative for the preservation of peace. The four neutral States, England, France, Germany, and Italy, following the English proposal, desire to accept the role of mediators. That is an equitable proposal for all."

July 30.—"The position is one which imposes on the German Government the most terrible responsibility, before the German people, before foreign countries, and before the forum of the world's history. It is already being said in France that peace is ardently desired, and that henceforth no one can regard Russia, Austria and her ally Germany, alone as the kindlers of the universal fire, and the true disturbers of peace. In England it is firmly believed that the German Emperor, as the ally and counsellor of Austria, may, by shaking his robe, cause to fall from its folds either peace or war. England is right. At the present stage the decision depends on William II."

NATIONAL MISSION.

WORK FOR FIVE COMMITTEES OF INQUIRY.

In connection with the National Mission five committees of inquiry are to be appointed to report to the Archbishop upon the following terms of reference:—Methods by which the teaching office of the Church can be more effectively exercised. Ways in which the public worship of the Church can be more directly related to the felt needs of actual life at the present time. Facts and lessons which the experience of the National Mission has brought to light as to the evangelistic work of the Church at home, and the best methods of improving and extending it. What matters in the existing administrative system of the Church, including patronage and endowments, need to be altered in order to bring the Church into line with the spirit of the times. Ways in which the Church may best commend the teachings of Christ to those who are seeking to solve the problems of industrial life.

KAISER LETTERS.

HIS PASSAGE FROM PEACE TO THE SWORD.

Kaiser William II is the central figure in the first of Armageddon, and his part in the coming of it will be a great human document of the future. Any lights on that matter have drama, and some are to be found, in a volume of memories which appears to-day from the pen of Dr. Boyd Carpenter, now a Canon of Westminster, formerly Bishop of Ripon.

At one time or another he saw a good ideal of the Kaiser, they corresponded, and in his book Dr. Boyd Carpenter publishes some extracts from the Kaiser's letters. Peace, and the sacredness of keeping it, made a constant topic in them, and the following was written on January 17, 1905:—"It seems to me that the principles laid down in the Christmas Evangel are not well-respected in these years, and that we are still far from peace on earth and good will among men. If one has still now managed to assure peace to one's own country, one must be very thankful to Providence, and pray that no one else may arise to disturb or break it, and do everything in one's power to keep one's own sheep from flying at each other within the fold."

On January 5, 1913, that is to say the year before war broke out, the Kaiser wrote to Dr. Boyd Carpenter in these terms:—"I need not assure you that I am working with the utmost energy to try and secure Peace for the world. The task is arduous, and necessitates patience, as the Powers, though, in principle are all agreed to preserve Peace, yet some of them have their back thoughts and clandestine ambitions, not always in harmony with peaceful aims. However that may be, I don't despair, feeling as I do, that I am working at the bidding of a Higher Power. What I say, 'Be ye content with My grace; My power is strong in the weak,' and as my work is for the good of mankind."

VISIT TO BERLIN.

In June of 1913 Dr. Boyd Carpenter paid a visit to Berlin, and, as usual, was received by the Kaiser.

"He was quite cordial, but he spoke with a note which was new to me; it was no longer the note of hope and joyous anticipation; he seemed to me to be apprehensive; he spoke of the dangerous position in which Germany was placed between two Powers, which understood one another, and might prove hostile. When I left him I felt the Emperor was under the influence of a great fear. 'He is changed,' I said to myself. I was afraid, for I knew that there was no passion so cruel as fear."

Noting that there is a higher and a lower strata in all personalities, he says of the Kaiser:—"In the end the power of the lower vision prevailed: mixed motives and varied influences gave it potency. A mistaken patriotism, mingled with an unworthy jealousy, and driven into action under the pressure of a genuine fear of the growing power of the nations on both flanks, led him to surrender his best principles of action to the unhappy opportunism which was pre-eminence in season and out of season, by a restless military party and by a disloyal and unscrupulous Foreign Office."

Dr. Boyd Carpenter's book bears the title "Further Pages of My Life," and is published by Williams and Norgate.

GERMANY'S ZEPPELIN HYPOCRISY.

"WE DO NOT WAR ON THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN."

German hypocrisy can go no further than a recent attempt to persuade the French people by means of circulars dropped by air that French aviators are engaged in the pastime of murdering German innocents.

In a Berlin circular printed in French appear the following passages:—"Frenchmen! Your airmen with their bombs have killed during the last few weeks a great number of British, men, women, and children, far behind the front in Germany. At Karlsruhe 48 killed included 30 children. In attacks on Mulheim, Freiburg, Kandel, Holzen, Mappach, and Heiterheim there were as many killed as wounded. None of these places are of the slightest military importance. That is an equitable proposal for all."

July 30.—"The position is one which imposes on the German Government the most terrible responsibility, before the German people, before foreign countries, and before the forum of the world's history. It is already being said in France that peace is ardently desired, and that henceforth no one can regard Russia, Austria and her ally Germany, alone as the kindlers of the universal fire, and the true disturbers of peace. In England it is firmly believed that the German Emperor, as the ally and counsellor of Austria, may, by shaking his robe, cause to fall from its folds either peace or war. England is right. At the present stage the decision depends on William II."

But you will know them, Frenchmen, that that slave of England, M. Poincaré, will be responsible for the blood of innocent victims, and that it will be British barbarity which will have compelled you to plunge your hands in the blood of your own people."

JAPAN'S SHIPPING INDUSTRY.

ITS NEEDS AND PROSPECTS.

Mr. Nakahashi, formerly President of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, contributes an article on the post-bellum shipping policy of this country to the December number of the *Taiyo*, which we translate as follows:—

"At the time European hostilities broke out the aggregate tonnage of the world's mercantile ships amounted to some 40,000,000 tons, of which about 5,000,000 tons have been lost from various causes. Germany and Austria-Hungary have their vessels aggregating some 4,000,000 tons—interned in home and neutral ports. Besides these vessels, some 4,000,000 tons of the belligerent Powers are chartered by their respective Governments. Thus it will be seen that 13,000,000 tons out of the total tonnage at the time of the outbreak of war are removed from their ordinary trading voyages. It is true that the trade of the belligerent Powers has considerably diminished at the same time, but as the decrease in the number of vessels is still greater, it is no wonder that freight rates on the Pacific as well as on the Atlantic have trebled or even quadrupled as compared with those ruling before the war."

DECREASE IN SHIPBUILDING.

"As regards the question of replacing the vessels thus put out of commission, permanently or temporarily, though before the war the aggregate tonnage annually built was put at some 3,000,000 tons, the world's ship-building capacity at present is reduced to some 2,000,000 tons per annum. In these circumstances the deficiency of ships will be still more keenly felt, without any effective remedy being available. It is difficult to predict when the war will be brought to a close, and even though it is terminated unexpectedly early a large number of chartered vessels will still be required by various Governments for at least six months after the war for transporting troops and war materials. It will, therefore, not be wide of the mark to suppose that at least two years will elapse after the war before all ships under charter will be released from Government service and the interned German and Austrian vessels resume their activity—that is to say, until the world's shipping is restored to its normal state."

Before the outbreak of the war, Japan's merchant fleet aggregated 1,400,000 tons, most of which had been purchased from abroad. Since hostilities broke out, however, there have been no means of purchasing foreign vessels, and Japan has had to fall back upon domestic shipbuilding yards for new vessels. This naturally caused a sudden deficiency of bottoms.

"Presuming that Japan has to replenish or expand her shipping with the ships constructed in her own yards, it is merely a question whether she can extend to this successfully, though it is expected she will be able to build 200,000 tons yearly from next year against the 150,000 tons which has hitherto been the limit of her ship-building capacity."

SHOULD JAPANESE VESSELS BE SOLD TO FOREIGNERS?

"A rise in freight rates follows a scarcity of vessels, and it must, therefore, be anticipated that the upward tendency of freight rates will be maintained for some time to come. The recent sale of about 6,000 tons of Japanese shipping to foreigners, in the face of the present deficiency of ship bottoms has given rise to the discussion as to the advisability of such sales. The opinion favouring the sale of Japanese vessels appears to be gaining ground at present, but for my part I do not approve of it. The price of a steamer is fixed in proportion to her tonnage. Where tonnage is high the price of a vessel is proportionately high. As a lack of vessels is more keenly felt in the West than in the East, tonnage is considerably higher on the Atlantic than on the Pacific. Accordingly, a vessel which costs ¥350 per ton in Japan, can be sold to a foreigner for ¥400 per ton. So long as the present state of things prevails, there is reason to believe that the sale of Japanese vessels to foreigners will go on increasing. A shortage of vessels naturally forces up freight rates, and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and other shipping companies will continue to make money."

"Where shipowners gain, shippers lose, and it is but natural, therefore, that shipowners encourage the sale of Japanese vessels, while shippers advocate a veto on such transactions. In Great Britain, France, Norway and Italy thousands of vessels to foreigners is prohibited, and in my opinion the Japanese Government ought to take a similar measure even at the sacrifice of the interests of some shipowners. It is argued that if the export of vessels is prohibited, Japan will surely suffer from the surplus of ships that is sure to set in after the war. This theory is as untenable as it is improper to advocate the abolition of the ship-building encouragement system or to veto the construction of new steamers."

INFANT INDUSTRIES AND FREE COMPETITION.

"It was, no doubt, a wise policy for the Government to grant subsidies to shipping companies with a view to the development of the nation's shipping, and it is, indeed, entirely due to this policy that the Japanese flag is conspicuously in evidence on all Eastern lines. The ultimate object of shipping encouragement, however, is to enable the Japanese to meet other nations in free competition in the world's shipping. In order to attain this end it is necessary (1) that the domestic ship-building industry should make such development that it will be

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HONGKONG.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

POLICE SCHOOL.

Class 1.—Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., reports the following results of his Examination:—Passed, with Credit, Crown Sergeants, Fothergill and Kow, Sergt. Goodwin, Passed, Crown Sergeants, Eustace, Wilks, Razack and Hasham Khan, Sergeants, Gibson and Sany. All other Crown Sergeants and Sergeants of No. 1 Company, Mounted Police and Maxim Gunners will attend a further class.

No. 2 and 3 Companies.—Twenty P.C.s. each from No. 2 Company and No. 3 Company will attend School. The O.C. of each Company will at once arrange for the selection of 5 men from each Section, and will submit the names to this office. These classes will sit as follows:—
No. 2 Company Class.—Friday, January 10th.
No. 3 Company Class.—Tuesday, January 13th.

PATROLMEN.

During the present cold weather, Patrolmen may wear private overcoats. If of dark colour, with the Metropolitan Police, Armes on left Sleeve above the elbow.

MUSKETRY COURSE PART I.

1. To be attended by all recruits and all members who did not fire, or failed to pass, Part II. last year.
2. Uniform to be worn by all to whom same has been issued.
3. All Inspectors and Sergeants to attend with their respective units.
4. The A.S.P. (R.) and Musketry Sergeant will attend.
5. No. 1 Platoon and Mounted Police will leave Blake Pier at 8.45 a.m. on Sunday next, January 14th. Return from Stonecutters about 4.00 p.m.
6. No. 2 Platoon and Maxim Gunners will leave Blake Pier at 1.15 p.m. on Sunday next, January 14th. Return from Stonecutters about 4.00 p.m.

7. Nos. 1 and 2 Platoon and Maxim Gunners will bring their own Rifles. Mounted Police will also have use of these. Ammunition will be provided on the Range.
(Sgd.) F. O. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (R.).

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EVERY young child is susceptible to croup. Don't wait until this dreadful disease attacks your little one before you prepare for it. It comes in the night and the child is usually closed. This alone should be a warning. Get and keep Chamberlain's Cough Remedy on hand. It never fails, acts quickly and is absolutely harmless. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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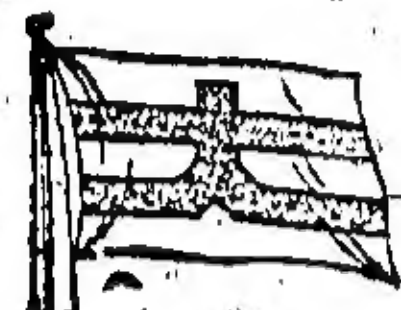
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Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates etc. apply to

E. V. D. PARR,

Supervisors
Hongkong, Dec. 30, 1916. 1383

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE.

THE Mitsui Bussan Kaisha's steamer "TORAI MARU" will be despatched by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha for Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, Mexico and Central and South America Ports at an early date.

For information regarding freight etc. kindly apply to the undersigned.

T. DAIGO,

Agent,
Toyo Kisen Kaisha
Hongkong.

Hongkong, Dec. 6, 1916. 1390

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

THE Steamship

"SHINYO MARU"

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on WEDNESDAY, 10th January at Noon, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown. Storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo remaining undelivered on SUNDAY, 14th January, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged Cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 17th January, at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be recognised if filed after the 18th January.

T. DAIGO,

Agent,
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917. 1408

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CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS

OF THE WEEK.

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TO LET.

TO LET.

N^o. 6, MOUNTAIN VIEW, Peak.
Six rooms, unfurnished.
Apply to—**DENNIS & BOWLEY.**
Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1917. 1400

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OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3 Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Apply to—**CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**
Hongkong, April 23, 1916. 169

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OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building.
Apply to—**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.**
Hongkong, April 7, 1916. 511

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FURNISHED, With immediate possession, No. 2, RICHIE, No. 121 The Link, 5 Rooms.
Apply to—**J. W. C. B.**
c/o GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Hongkong, Nov. 14, 1916. 1841

TO LET.

FLATS in "Ewo Mui" No. 8, The Park, apply Property Office JARVIS, MATTHEW & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1916. 801

TO LET—FURNISHED.

3 MOUNTAIN VIEW, Peak.
Apply to—**H. E. POLLOCK.**
Princes Buildings.
Hongkong, Oct. 24, 1916. 1173

TO LET.

N^o. 45, Eight Street.
Apply to—**PERCY SMITH, SETH AND FLEMING.**
Hongkong, Oct. 31, 1916. 1197

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.
OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Morston Terraces.
No. 21, Wong Nei Chong Road.
HOUSES on Shamone, Canton.
Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue.
Kowloon.
TO LET OR FOR SALE.
Kowloon Marine Lot 48 with wharf area 18,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns.
Apply to—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.**
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, Nov. 24, 1916.

THE CHINA MAIL.

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.
All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.
Rate of subscription to "The China Mail" is \$36 per annum; per quarter and per month two shillings.
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Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit 20 cts., per copy.
Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty-five cents each.

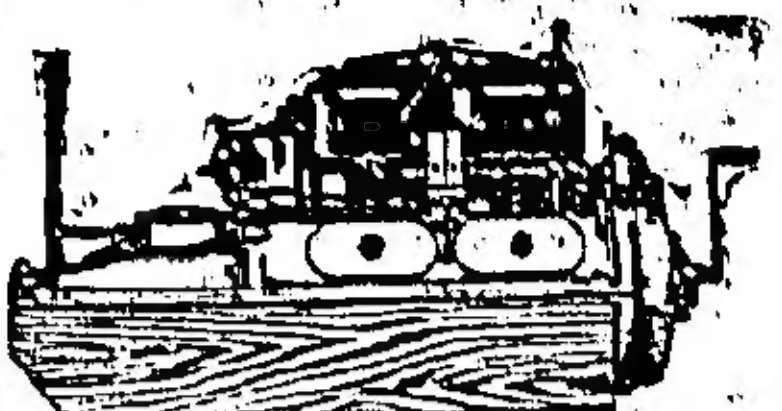
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Alterations and additions to advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5 and 8 should be sent not later than 1 p.m.

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ALEX. ROSS & CO.

Sole Agents.

ESTIMATES FREE.

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FULL REPORTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Order before you leave, so that you may receive it while at Home.

Price \$13 per annum, including postage.

CAN BE MAILED FROM THIS OFFICE.

THE CHINA MAIL, Ltd., Wyndham Street.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes. Persons requiring special information must apply at the Inquiry Counter in the Public Hall of the G. P. O.

The rates of Postage on letters to the Chinese Post Offices are now as follows: To Canton, Fatsan, Chan Chuen and 2 cents for 1 ounce. Whampoa.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS

OUTWARD.
FOR WEEK-DAYS SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O ... 5.00 P.M.
Tai Po ... 10.00 A.M. 9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow ... 2.00 P.M.
Shatin, Kowloon, Sheung Shui ... 4.00 P.M.
Aberdeen, Aitau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin, Stanley ... 4.30 P.M.

Canton, Samsui ... 7.30 A.M. 5.00 P.M.
Regis. 5 P.M. Letters 6 P.M.
Macao ... 7.15 P.M. 9.00 A.M.
Kowloon ... 9.00 P.M. 5.00 P.M.
Nantau and Samsui ... 5.00 P.M. 5.00 P.M.
Sham Chun ... 10.00 A.M. 8.00 A.M.
4.00 P.M.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

FOR WEEK-DAYS SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Macao ... 7.30 A.M. 8.30 A.M. 7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.
Canton ... 7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M. 7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung ... 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki ... 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.
Kowloon ... 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.
Kunshuk ... 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.
Kau Kong ... 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.
Except Saturdays.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 8 o'clock on the previous evening.

Temperature.
Hongkong, January 10, 1917.
BAROMETER 9 A.M. 30.53
Do 1 P.M. 30.46
Do 4 P.M. 30.42
THERMOMETER 9 A.M. 63
Do 1 P.M. 66
Do 4 P.M. 68
Do (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. 49
Do (Wet bulb) 1 P.M. 47
Do (Wet bulb) 4 P.M. 47
Maximum 68
Minimum 47
Direction of Wind N.E.
Force 1-2
Rainfall 0.00

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, January 10, 1917.

On London—
Bank Wire ... 9/4
On demand ... 3/4 5/16
30 days sight ... 3/4 5/16
4 months sight ... 3/4 5/16
Credita, 4 months sight ... 3/4 5/16
Documentary, 4 months sight ... 3/4 5/16
On Paris—
On demand ... 336
Credita, 4 months sight ... 337
On New York—
On demand ... 55 1/2
Credita, 60 days sight ... 55 1/2
On Bombay—
Wire ... 171 1/2
On demand ... 171 1/2
On Calcutta—
Wire ... 171 1/2
On demand ... 171 1/2
On Singapore—
On demand ... 112 1/2
On Manila—
On demand ... 112 1/2
On Shanghai—
On demand ... 112 1/2
30 days sight (private paper) ... 112 1/2
On Yokohama—
On demand ... 100 1/2
Gold Leaf 100 fine (per tael) ... 81.80
Sovereigns (Bank's Buying Rate) ... 84.40 n.
Silver (per oz.) ... 18 1/2 p.m.
Bar Silver in Hongkong ... 18 1/2 p.m.
Chinese Copper Cash ... 1 1/2 p.m.
Chinese Copper Centa ... 1 1/2 p.m.
Rate of Native Interest ... 7 p.m.
Chinese Sub. Coin ... 3 1/2 p.m.
Hongkong Sub. Coin ... 3 1/2 p.m.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1887-8-9.

January 11th to 17th, 1917.			
Time	High Water	Low Water	Height
Jan. 11	5.15	1.15	4.00
Jan. 12	5.15	1.15	4.00
Jan. 13	5.15	1.15	4.00
Jan. 14	5.15	1.15	4.00
Jan. 15	5.15	1.15	4.00
Jan. 16	5.15	1.15	4.00
Jan. 17	5.15	1.15	4.00

HONGKONG REGISTER.

Previous day	On date at 5 p.m.	On date at 7 p.m.
Barometer	30.49	30.57
Temperature	49	43
Humidity	23	29
Direction of Wind	N	N
Force	1	2
Weather	0	4
Rainfall	0.00	0.00

SKIN TROUBLE BURNT LIKE FIRE

Ritched Very Bad. Could Not Sleep. Very Uncomfortable.

HEALED BY CUTICURA

"The trouble began on my arms like small stingworms and spread to my elbows and wrists. It was very uncomfortable. The itching was very bad at night and they burnt like fire. I could not sleep with them when I got warm."
"At last I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment, as I was using Cuticura Soap at the time. Before I had finished the sample I found relief and I bought a box of Cuticura Ointment. Cuticura Soap and Ointment healed my arms." (Signed) Mrs. H. Braden, Grimoldby Grove, Manby Rd., South Lincoln, Eng., January 23, 1915.
Sample Each Free by Post
With 3-p. Skin Book. Address post-card: T. Newbery & Sons, 37, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold throughout the world.

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.
Quarter hour ... 10 cents
Half hour ... 20
One hour ... 30
Three hours ... 70
Six hours ... 100
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... \$1.00
If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.
Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour ... 0.80 cents
Three hours ... \$1.00
Six hours ... 1.50
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... 2.00
III.—In the Hill District.
With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.
Quarter hour ... \$0.15 \$0.30
Half hour ... 0.30 0.60
One hour ... 0.50 0.80
Two hours ... 0.80 1.20
Three hours ... 1.00 1.50
Six hours ... 1.50 2.00
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... 2.00 3.00

RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong if engaged in Victoria.

Ten minutes ... 5 cents
Quarter hour ... 10
Half hour ... 15
One hour ... 20
Every subsequent hour ... 30
Note.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour ... 5 cents
Half hour ... 10
One hour ... 15
Every subsequent hour ... 10
Fares for journeys beyond the 11th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.
The fares here set out to apply to one ricksha with three coolies from Tsim Sha Tsui.

III.—Taipei Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the ricksha be engaged for the journey to take longer than—
To 4th mile—single ... 75 cents ... 1 hour.
return ... \$1.00 ... 2 hours.
Beyond 4th to 6th mile—single ... \$1.20 ... 1 hour.
return ... \$1.50 ... 2 hours.
Beyond 6th to 9th mile—single ... \$1.75 ... 1 hour.
return ... \$2.00 ... 2 hours.
Beyond 9th to 11th mile—single ... \$2.00 ... 1 hour.
return ... \$2.50 ... 2 hours.

FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

I.

Not exceeding per passenger.

From Slaughter House to Sailors' Home ... 04 cents.
From Sailors' Home to Government Civil Hospital ... 04
From Government Civil Hospital to Clock Tower ... 04
From Clock Tower to Race Course ... 10
From Clock Tower to Bay View House ... 12
From Warehouse Market to Bay View House ... 08
From Bay View House to Quarry Bay ... 08

II.—In the City of Victoria.

Quarter hour ... 10 cents
Half hour ... 20
One hour ... 30
Two hours ... 50
Three ... 60
Four ... 70
Five ... 80
Six ... 90
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. ... \$1.25

III.—Beyond Victoria.

Quarter hour ... 10 cents
Half hour ... 20
One hour ... 30
Two hours ... 50
Three ... 60
Four ... 70
Five ... 80
Six ... 90
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. ... \$1.25
If a vehicle is discharged beyond the limits of the City of Victoria half fare.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 10th at 11.10.—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has increased moderately over N.E. China and slightly elsewhere except over the Philippines, where it is nearly stationary. The anticyclone remains stationary. Strong monsoon is indicated along the east coast of China and over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.34 inches, against an average of 0.24 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at moon on the 11th January—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: N. winds, strong; fine.
2.—Formosa Channel: N.E. gale.
3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamcocks: The same as No. 1.
4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN JANUARY.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of January, 1917—

Date	Ends	Begins
Jan. 10th	5.53 a.m.	6.09 p.m.
11th	5.53	6.09
12th	5.53	6.10
13th	5.53	6.11
14th	5.53	6.11
15th	5.53	6.12
16th	5.53	6.13
17th	5.53	6.13
18th	5.53	6.14
19th	5.53	6.15
20th	5.53	6.15
21st	5.53	6.16
22nd	5.53	6.17
23rd	5.53	6.18
24th	5.53	6.18
25th	5.53	6.19
26th	5.53	6.20
27th	5.53	6.21
28th	5.53	6.21
29th	5.53	6.22
30th	5.53	6.23

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

JANUARY 10, 1917.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Wind				Weather.
		Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	
W'atsook	8 A.					
Momuy	5 A.					
Harodake	"					
Tokio	"					
K'chi	"					
K'ogasaki	"					
K'ogashima.	"					
Yokohama	"					
Naha.	"					
Ishikawa	"					
Bonifacio	"					
Osaka	5 A.					
Wahaiwei	"	30.50	23	83	SW	6
Lo yang	"					
Kinkang	"					
Obangha	"					
Shanghai	"	30.75	18		SW	1
Swatow	"	30.68	24	100	SW	6
Amoy	"	30.53	38	72	SW	1
Swatow	9 A.	30.59	43	69	SW	1
Swatow	"					
Yokohama	5 A.	30.65	48	73	N	2
Tokyo	"	30.41	48		N	2
Tsusan	"	30.44	48		N	2
Koshima	"	30.54	59		SW	6
Yokohama	"	30.45	53		N	8
Canton	6 A.	30.61	59	73	N	3
Hong Kong	"	30.61	43	29	N	4
Gasp Rock.	"	30.53			N	6
Macao	"	30.52	41	59	SW	4
Wahoa	9 A.					
Pakhoi	"					
Holow	"					
Pueller	7 A.	30.58	44	48	N	4
Torance	"					
C. S. James	"	30.62			SW	4
Swatow	5 A.	30.51	66	48	SW	4
Daguer	"	30.02	68	81	SW	2
Manila	"	30.09	68	71	N	1
Manila	"	30.02	68	71	N	1
Loceps	"	23.99	77	85	SW	4
Wachob	"	23.95	77	85	SW	4
Idilo	"	23.94	78	81	N	4
Swatow	"					